

press from the project to date, with more to come. Many of these focus on or refer to the cabbage seed weevil, using the specific name *Ceutorhynchus assimilis*. The publications are listed on the project website (<http://www.rothamsted.bbsrc.ac.uk/pie/master/master.htm>).

Results from the project MASTER have been widely disseminated at major international and national meetings during the course of the project and at the International Symposium 'Integrated Pest Management in Oilseed Rape' held at Göttingen, Germany, during 3–5 April 2006. The symposium was attended by 90 delegates from 15 European countries as well as from Canada, China and Israel. Many of the papers focussed on the cabbage seed weevil. Editorial policy was to use *Ceutorhynchus assimilis* as its specific name.

#### Additional reference

Williams, I.H., Büchs, W., Hokkanen, H., Menzler-Hokkanen, I., Johnen, A., Klukowski, Z., Luik, A., Nilsson, C. & Ulber, B. 2005. MASTER—Integrating biological control within IPM for winter oilseed rape across Europe. Pp. 301–308 in: *Proceedings of the BCPC International Congress, Crop Science & Technology, Glasgow, 31 October—2 November 2005*.

#### Comment on the proposed fixation of the feminine gender of the genus *Trachys* Fabricius, 1801 (Insecta, Coleoptera) and the form of derivation of family-group names based on *Trachys*

(Case 3335; see BZN 63: 172–176)

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The request to fix the gender of *Trachys* Fabricius, 1801 goes beyond simply according the assumed opinion of the original author permanence. In addition to *Trachys*, the following genus-group names in BUPRESTIDAE have the same ending: *Brachys* Dejean, 1833, *Enbrachys* Fisher, 1935, *Neotrachys* Obenberger, 1923, *Taphrocerus* (*Parabrachys*) Cobos, 1979 and *Paratrachys* Saunders, 1873. Additionally, the family-group name BRACHYINA Cobos, 1979 would have to be altered to be consistent if TRACHYINI was altered to TRACHYDINI.

According to H. Don Cameron, Department of Classical Studies, University of Michigan, *Trachys* is a masculine stem adjective. The genitive case is *Trachyos*. The Code (Article 29) specifies that family names are formed by adding 'idae' to the stem of the type genus. Article 29.3.1 specifies that 'the stem is found by deleting the case ending of the appropriate genitive singular'. The genitive singular is *Trachyos*, the case ending is *-os*, so the stem is *Trachy-* and the correct family name is TRACHYIDAE. Thus TRACHYINI and TRACHYINA are the correct spellings for tribe and subtribe, respectively. The past uses of TRACHINI and TRACHYDINI are incorrect.

I believe that if *Trachys* is fixed as feminine in gender and the spellings of the family-group names are altered in alignment with such a decision, we risk confusing current and future workers in BUPRESTIDAE or leave the fate of the other family- and

genus-group names in limbo. If these six genus-group names are technically masculine, fixation of that gender in the larger sense will assure consistency and clarity.

Thus, while I can appreciate the sentiments behind Case 3335, I feel that the consistency of a uniform, strictly technical, masculine definition for the entire group of generic names and the two derived family-group names is the best way to go.

**Comments on the proposed conservation of the generic names *Gnorimus* Le Peletier de Saint-Fargeau & Serville, 1828 and *Osmoderma* Le Peletier de Saint-Fargeau & Serville, 1828 (Insecta, Coleoptera)**

(Case 3349; see BZN 63: 177–183)

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I would like to go on record as supporting the proposal by Krell, Ballerio & Smith to conserve the names *Gnorimus* and *Osmoderma* (Coleoptera, SCARABAEIDAE). Resurrecting long forgotten or unused names is a great disservice to nomenclatural stability.

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I agree with the proposed conservation of *Gnorimus* and *Osmoderma* rather than the revalidation of long-unused names.

**Comment on the proposed conservation of the specific name of *Celaenorrhinus ratna* Fruhstorfer, 1908 (Insecta, Lepidoptera)**

(Case 3339; see BZN 63: 114–117, 201–202)

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I can well understand my colleagues dealing with the Oriental HESPERIIDAE who are not happy to use the never used and forgotten specific name *Celaenorrhinus kawakamii* (Matsumura, 1907) instead of the well-established name *C. ratna* Fruhstorfer, 1908. The species in question seems to be widespread in the Oriental Region and, although described from Taiwan, forms a number of subspecies, described within the species *ratna*, on the continent. One of them, *C. ratna tyleri* Evans, 1926, was supposed (Devyatkin, 2000, p. 210) to be illustrated and listed in Osada et al. (1999, pl. 134, p. 221) from North Laos under the name *C. maculosus* (C. & R. Felder, [1867]) ssp. The species is therefore very likely to be found in Vietnam. While dealing